

**Business Cards.**  
**A** CARD.—ROBBINS and CHAPPEL, Psychom-  
 meric healers, 24, Wynyard-sq. Hours, 9.30 to 11 and 5 to 8.  
**A** CARD.—HARRINGTON'S RESTAURANT, 624  
 George-street. First-class Dinner daily, for One Shilling.  
**A** CARD.—SIMS and PARKES, Wholesale and Retail  
 HERBALISTS, TREAT ALL DISEASES. 248, George-st. N.

**A** TURNING, Decorative Artist, Signs and Banners  
Painter, House and Estate Agent. 36, O'Connell-street.

**A** GOLDEN RULE.—Keep a good supply of BOWEN'S  
EMBROCATION or FARMER'S FRIEND. Bottles, 3s 6d.

**A** ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BIKES, Surveyor.  
Plans, views painted. 332, George-street, over Mounicaiste.

**A** CARD.—ELECTRIC BATHS (Nature's cure for all  
complaints). W. EVANS, Vine-street, by Darlington bus.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH.**—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply the above upon the most scientific principles. Workmanship unsurpassed. Charges moderate. MY ONLY ADDRESS—149, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH.**—Those who wish to obtain the above, made on the latest English principles, should consult Mr. J. E. CARTER, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist (from London), who guarantees perfect fit, mastication, and natural appearance, at a very moderate cost. Painless extraction.

**A CARD.**—MR. JOHN SPENCE, DENTIST, has REMOVED to his New Premises, 44, Weyland-square North. Awarded the N. S. Wales Agricultural Exhibition Medal 8 years successively. The London International Gold Medal, and the Philadelphia Centennial Medal for Artificial Teeth against all competitors. Also, painless extraction by nitrous oxide gas.

**B**ANKETS, from the Manufacturers. — E. WAY,  
267, Pitt-street Prices, 5s 11d to 6s 6d, excellent value.  
**B**ABY-LINEN Warehouse, cheapest in Sydney. Mrs.  
HINCHLIFFE, 123, 125, and 127, Oxford-street.  
**C**LIFFORD, LOVE, AND COMPANY.  
TEA IMPORTERS,

**EASTERN and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
Have removed their Offices to 362, George-street,  
and at  
**EDWARD-STREET,  
BRISBANE.**  
**D. PETERS, Hat Manufacturer and Importer, 468,**  
George-street; and 646, Brickfield-hill.  
**DR THOMAS DEWAN HAVING RETURNED**

**DR. THOMAS DIXON**, HAVING RETURNED from the Continent, has commenced the practice of his profession at 2, Clarendon-terrace, Hyde Park.  
Consultation hours—10.30 to 12.30 morning; 5 to 6.30 evening.

**EIDER DOWN QUILTS, Down Pillows, Down Skirts.**  
E. WAY, Importer, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

**EVERYBODY** should call and see the **PANTOGRAPH**. American Novelty Co., Market-street.  
ESTABLISHED 1840—DE. EMANUEL and SON.

**E**STABLISHED 1832.—D. C. HEMPHILL and Sons,  
Dentists: Diploma, dental (1836). Teeth extracted by our  
painless process, a secret mixture applied to the gums, 174, Pitt-  
street, opposite Punch's Hotel.

**F**AMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—Cheapest  
in Sydney. Mrs. HINCHCLIFFE, 123, 125, and 127, Oxford-st.

**F**IRE, LIFE, MARINE INSURANCES.—  
POLICIES issued by W. H. MACKENZIE and CO., Ex-  
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**J** LAWLER, Importer of Iron Bedsteads, Horsehair  
• Kapok, Palm, Flock, Fibre, and Flax. 517, George-street.  
**M**ATRESSES Cleaned and Remade by Steam. J.  
LAWLER, 517, George-street.  
**M**RS. C. OWEN, Midwife and Monthly Nurse; highest  
testimonials. Emily-terrace, Walker-street, Redfern.  
"M"AWWORM" and the "Illustrious Stranger"  
will meet at the Theatre Royal, Thursday evening.

**M**RS. LEVER, Qualified Accoucheuse; Diploma  
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**R**OYAL BOOT MART, opposite the Markets.  
RICHARD MCCOY.

**S**TAYS.—All the best makes in STAYS, 2s 11d to  
12s 6d. E. WAY, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

**T**HE EXHIBITION REVIEWER, ready at noon.

**THE OPTICAL INSTRUMENT COMPANY.**  
L. M. KEYZER, Manager, 320, George-street, 1st floor, six doors from Hunter-street. Spectacles and Eyeglasses to suit all sights. Theodolite repairing a speciality. Closed Saturdays.

**W. G. HIBBLE, Painter, Paperhanger, and House Decorator, Newtown Road.**

**YOUNG COLONISTS.**—Don't forget the Pioneer of

**THE AUSTRALIAN**  
the Australian stage, at Theatre Royal, THURSDAY.

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**Stock, Shares, and Money.**

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**LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK**  
125, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH,  
next St. James's School.  
First established in Sydney.  
MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000 on two responsible

securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.  
BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession.  
Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c.  
Forms may be had gratis.

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COLONIAL MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT  
BANKING COMPANY'S OFFICES.

The operations of this Company embrace the following branches:—

1. Promissory notes, acceptances, bills of exchange discounted daily.
2. Mortgages effected on city, suburban, and country properties.
3. Money advanced on deposit of deeds, with or without transfer, and on leaseholds, shares and scrip of public companies, bills of sale, bonded certificates, merchandise; also on good personal security, such as bank notes, stocks, bonds, and other securities.

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All communications, private, confidential, or otherwise, addressed to the undersigned, will have strict and prompt attention.

D. BARNETT, General Manager.

**THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY,**  
corner of  
**KING and YORK STREETS.**  
MONEY advanced on moderate rate of interest in sums of £

and upwards, payable by easy instalments, on  
PERSONAL SECURITY  
BILL of SALE on FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION  
DEEDS of FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY  
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BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.  
NO INQUIRY OR VALUATION FEES.  
MONEY for investment on good mortgage securities

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ON EASY TERMS.  
MUTUAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,  
42, HUNTER-STREET,  
OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.

Money in sums of £5 to £3000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business lease; or any amount on purchase of property.

N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

**CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY.—**  
**MONEY ON FIXED DEPOSIT AT 7 PER CEN. per annum.**

is now received by this society. JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.  
207, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.  
**PRIVATE LOAN OFFICE**, 86, Philip-street, near  
Government Printing Office. Advances made on every  
description of property.  
**MONEY TO LEND**, on city and suburban property.  
HOLDSWORTH and EVANS, 69, Pitt-street.

**T**O LEND, £5 to £500, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. READ, 194, George-street.

**I**NDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.  
BOARD of MANAGEMENT:  
George Benwick, Esq., President.

Wm. Day, Esq.	John Woods, Esq.
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NOTICE.—Deposits received to any extent. 8 per cent. allowed  
for twelve months, 7½ per cent. for 6 months.  
By order of the Board.  
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.  
Offices, York-street, near Duit-street, formerly the Synagogue.  
**TO SMALL FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPRIETORS.**  
MONEY LENT on Mortgage of Properties in sums from £50 to £5000.

**MONEY TO LEND** on City and Suburban Properties, at current rates. MILLS and FILE, 134, Pitt-street.

**THE AUSTRALASIAN CIVIL SERVICE**  
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 37 Vict., No. 19.  
Chief Offices, 145, King-street, Sydney.  
This Company issues LIFE Policies at LOWEST rates.  
Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.  
Banking Assurance: Cash credit to extent of half premiums.  
Credit Assurance: Credit for half premiums until death.  
No Medical Examination for sums of \$100.

**MONEY to be LENT.**—Sums from £100 to £4000 to be lent on mortgage of approved security.

**W**ANTED, £1200 upon Freehold Property, in Brisbane; good security. Particulars, Gilchrist, Stubbs, and Weston.

**T**HE EXHIBITION REVIEWER, ready at noon, This Day, gratis, Royal Furnishing Arcade, W. S. Campbell.

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**FASHIONS**—The Illustrated Colonial Plate placed in the DRESS DEPARTMENT, EDWARD HOBSON, Tailor, of the city, for the convenience of his patrons; this well-known fashionable warehouse, 61, Beckett-still, only.

**JUST THE THING I WANT**—A good, sound, serviceable PURSING HOBSON and WHITING, have the largest stock of Purmingtons to select from in the world, from 12s 6d to 18 2s each. Purchasers are invited to inspect our immense stock, and to obtain fully 30 per cent. below British cost.

**EUREKA SHIRTS**, 42s half-dozen. For quality, durability, and elegance of fit they are unrivalled.

The prettiest gift for a lady is a pair of Hobson and Whitting's French Kid GLOVES, in the latest styles, in an elegant, specially made, for 2s.

Ladies' first quality JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, manufactured according to Hobson and Whitting, 3s 6d per pair.

**HOBSON and WHITING**, 11, Beckett-street.

**KNITTING SILK**, Filonelle, and Crewel, in all colours. FRANK C. BOHRSMANN, Berlin Exporter, 39, Oxford-street.

**Furniture &c.**

**BEDSTEAD AND BEDDING WAREHOUSE,**  
YORK-STREET.

**TO HEADS OF FAMILIES,**  
HOTEL KEEPERS,  
And those about to FURNISH.

**DAVID JONES and COMPANY**  
will exhibit, THIS DAY, Monday, and until further notice, the whole of their

**MAGNIFICENT STOCK**  
OF  
**FIRST-CLASS BEDSTEADS,**  
at  
**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

The stock contains

Winefield and Co's Four-poster Bedsteads  
Peyton and Peyton's Bedsteads  
Hickman and Sewell's French Bedsteads  
M. Grouble and Co's Stump Bedsteads  
Tombs and Co's Bedsteads

Many of these are PRIZE DESIGNS

**PARIS EXHIBITION,**  
and the whole stock can be thoroughly reit upon as being of the

**BEST CONSTRUCTION,**  
and  
**PERFECTLY FINISHED**  
in every detail.

**BEDSTEAD AND BEDDING WAREHOUSE,**  
102,  
YORK-STREET.

**DAVID JONES and COMPANY,**  
101, YORK STREET.

Four-post Bedsteads,  
all sizes,  
from 40s each.

Greatly reduced in price, affording an excellent opportunity to those about to purchase.

**DAVID JONES & COMPANY,**  
103, YORK-STREET.

Half-tester Bedsteads,  
all sizes,  
from 32s 6d each.

A visit of inspection is specially solicited.

**DAVID JONES & COMPANY,**  
103, YORK-STREET.

French Bedsteads,  
all sizes,  
from 22s 6d.

All at greatly reduced prices.

**DAVID JONES & COMPANY,**  
103, YORK-STREET.

Stump Bedsteads,  
all sizes,  
from 16s 6d each.

A visit of inspection is specially invited.

**DAVID JONES & COMPANY,**  
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Children's Cots,  
all sizes,  
from 25s 6d each.

An excellent opportunity for heads of families.

**FURNITURE SHOWROOMS**  
O'Donnell-street.

The undersigned invite the attention of parties furnishing gentiletries recently arrived, and the public generally, to the

**MAGNIFICENT SELECTION**  
of  
**HIGH CLASS FURNITURE,**  
NOW ON VIEW  
at the above address,  
FOR PRIVATE SALE,  
IN THE  
**LIBRARY, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM,**  
**LIEBART'S, DRAWING-ROOM, AND BEDROOM REQUIREMENTS**  
of the MOST NOVEL AND FASHIONABLE DESIGN.  
Fresh commitments are now being accepted of, and will be so, lived by either

**EXTENSIVE SHIPMENTS,**  
arrangements having been made with the **LEADING HAMBURG FACTORY HOUSES** in LONDON for continuous supplies.

**WHOLESALE BUYERS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.**  
**EXPERIENCED PACKERS** are retained for the safe dispatch of goods for the country or for shipment.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Auctioneers and General Commission Agents,  
Spring and O'Connell streets.

**WANZER SEWING MACHINE.**  
Used in 8000 Public Schools in England and Ireland.  
**RECEIVED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.**  
The full value of the machine is \$100.00. Many specimens when it is borne in mind that it was given on American ground to a British machine.  
The following is extracted from *The Inventionist* Journal, February 15, 1878:—"The Wanzer A machine has been just severely tested, and found to be a most useful and of a most extensive machine. It is without a rival."  
WANZER'S, 25 N. 2ND ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. 25  
WANZER F. \$25.35 to work backwards and forwards, at will of operator.  
Payment by installments of 25 cc per week.  
**MACHINES REPAIRED** and put in first-class order by an experienced English Sewing Machine Maker.  
Sole Agents for genuine machines—GIBBS, SMALLER, and CO.,  
Burgess Co., Copeland & Co., Letterpress Printers, Lithographers, Electrotypers, Account Book Manufacturers, &c.,  
Fruit-rent, Street, New York, and New York, N. Y.  
**SEWING MACHINE.**  
**TURNER AND CO.**  
(Late TURNER AND WOOD),  
sell the AMERICAN SINGERS, \$25.00,  
or  
BY INSTALLMENTS.  
BY INSTALLMENTS. 25 cc WEEKLY.  
BY INSTALLMENTS.  
THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE,  
BY HAND, \$40.00, on stand, \$60.00.  
BY INSTALLMENTS.  
BY INSTALLMENTS. 25 cc WEEKLY.  
BY INSTALLMENTS.

THE IMPROVED WANZER "A,"  
by hand, £4 10s; on stand, £6 10s.

BY INSTALMENTS  
 BY INSTALMENTS 26 64 WEEKLY.  
 BY INSTALMENTS  
 ALL STANDARD SEWING-MACHINES,  
 26 64 WEEKLY  
 26 64 WEEKLY TURNER AND CO.  
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 Needles, Cotton, Oil, and Duplicate Parts.  
 TURNER AND CO., 245, Queen Street.  
 THE IMPROVED "HOME SEWING-MACHINE."  
 All genuine machines made by "M. & Co. and Co."  
 REDUCED PRICE LIST.  
 No. 1.—For Hand Use, Complete Set, \$6.  
 No. 2.—For Trade Use, with extra complete, \$6.  
 No. 3.—Ditto, with cover and hook, key, complete, \$7.  
 No. 4.—Ditto, with cover and hook, key, complete, \$7.  
 We have appointed Mr. C. C. Little, late Metall Agent, when the  
 machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system.  
 Sole Wholesale Agents,  
 Wynyard & Laid, Sydney.

**A**ERICAN CHAIRS.—The cheapest place in Sydney,  
 SOLOMON'S Furnishing Arcade, 69, George-street.  
**I**RON BEDSTEDS, Cots, Bedsteads, Bedding,  
 SOLOMON'S FURNISHING ARCADE, 69, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE REASON WHY such a vast number of Sewing

Machines are sold still, though, as some people say, you would think everyone is supplied, is mainly because personal

[illegible]

for REPAIRING BOOTS and SHOES, setting ELASTIC and  
Springs, and for stitching boot and shoe uppers generally.

This Machine is of ENTIRELY NEW CONSTRUCTION, and the only ARM Machine that feeds in any direction *and* the Machine.

It thus possesses SPECIAL advantages over every other ARM Machine, and is the ONLY one that can be used in *any* direction, and makes a beautiful sight upon any class of leather work. Needles for the ABOVE MACHINE, 24 each, or 50 per dozen.

This Machine can be had on very easy terms.

Note the address—G. J. WELLS, Ltd., Agents, and Co.-No. 1, Hunter-street, Sydney, and our door from George-street.

**FOR SALE, a MANGLE, 16, Rotary-stent, Redfern.**  
Price very reasonable.

**LOO TABLE for SALE.** Apply Man of Kent Moreland and Brocken street, Redfern.

**Stock and Stations.**

**TO SQUATTERS, hnd.-Row's Embranchment or Farmers' Friend may be had of all chemists and stores, and bottles 5s. each.**

**THE EXHIBITION REVIEWING, ready at home.**  
This Day, gratis, Royal Farnham Arcade. W. A. CROFT.

**EXCELLENT GUN D.B. brooch-lobster, very good, cheap, 2115. H. E. ROBERTS, 124, Pitt-st.**

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majority of instances supplied by

and not by the Council? It seems from one of the letters which we have published that at least one of the Denominations is making a movement to meet the case of teachers who have hitherto not been supplied with residences. This is the proper course to take, but if it is not taken the teachers have the heads of their Denomination to thank and not the Council. It is quite true that so far as qualifications and submission to the authority of the Council are concerned a Denominational school teacher is in exactly the same position as a Public school teacher, but it does not follow

school teacher is in exactly the same position as a Public school teacher, but it does not follow from this that he is in the same position in other respects. In reality he is not.

The latter has the Council only to the Public school, the former has the Council and the Church. In the Denominational school teachers have sometimes voluntarily left the Public school branch of the system for the Denominational, and for substantial reasons. As the number of Denominational schools gets smaller, those schools become in a greater number of instances located in the chief centres of population, and on this account they occasionally offer attractions which Public schools cannot offer, though the latter do not offer them. The teacher who has identified themselves with Denominational schools

their disadvantages as well as their advantages. These schools are kept open for sociological as well as for educational reasons. They are, indeed, bounties which the State offers to the Church, and it ought not to be too loose to expect that, when the former supplies the teacher the latter should supply his residence. As the law stands at present we do not see on what just ground the Council can be asked either to supply residences for Denominational teachers, or to insist that such residences shall be supplied by the Denominations themselves. This is a matter that strictly belongs to the Churches, and it is to the churches, and not to the Council, the teachers should make their appeal. The Council can

ardly be accused of serving Denominational teachers with a niggard hand, neither can it be said that in the administration of our educational affairs the interests of the Denominations are overlooked. As we pointed out the other day the expenditure on Denominational schools has considerably increased of late, and we suppose that the increase has been chiefly owing to the rise in salaries which has taken place in teachers' salaries. Further, it ought not to be forgotten that a large number of Provisional schools—perhaps the great majority—are Denominational schools, and reaching the age of 15 years. About £15,000 was paid last year in the shape of salaries to teachers of these schools alone. It is to be feared that the Council, instead of doing less than it ought in the interest of Denominationalism, is doing more, and while it is to be hoped that the claims of the teachers, whose letters we have published, will not be overlooked, it is not desirable to encourage a policy by which the Council will do everything for Denominational schools, and the Denominations themselves nothing.

We are forced to admire Mr. HOSKINS' scruples. To be unable to support Mr. COPELAND's plan for the establishment of grazing farms, because so important a change in the law ought not to be made without first consulting the people. But how about the much larger question of retrospective legislation and the surrender of the public domain to the improver? Is it not the duty of the government to select the best lands and offer them for sale? Is it not its duty to encourage the farmer to improve his land? Is it not straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, to make so much out of a small change and to deal so lightly with a great one? The Crown has sold fourteen millions of acres below the market price on the distinct condition that fourteen millions sterling should be spent in improvement. So little concern is shown for the improver, that land has passed away from the Crown on these terms very much more rapidly than was desirable, and it has been clear to everybody that a large proportion of the selections can

not possibly be bona-fide. Yet with a full knowledge of this fact, one half of the guaranteed improvements are now, with a stroke of the pen, surrendered. The owners of the fourteen millions of acres have it all their own way. The owners of the auction purchases of course get no consideration. They have paid their money, and the public, which is the owner of all the unsold balance, gets no consideration. Yet this is a matter which the Minister does not think it necessary to refer to the country. Giving up several millions' worth of improvements to which the country is justly entitled, is only a secondary matter, but to survey and sell grazing farms is a novelty of such stupendous importance that the Minister could not think of sanctioning it unless it had first been sanctioned by popular approval.

The letters of the Agent for Immigration, who is the manager of the Lithgow Valley Iron Works in the case which was laid before the Assembly by Mr. Cameron a fortnight ago, give another instance of the truth of the saying, "One story is good, but another is told." It is stated in the *Flour* that the person who had suffered so grievously at the hands of the Immigration Department came out as an iron worker; it is now stated that he described himself as a watch fitter. We were told that this person had been employed at the iron works of Lithgow Valley for seven months. The letter of the manager says that no such person has been employed at these iron works as such person. It has been explained that the tradesman who came by the name of "The Flour" is in London by the name of "The Flour."

to the 14th was grossly exaggerated, being only 12. In the colony were 12,000 men, 22,000 females, a day. Mr. HUGHES told us in his letter that three of the six immigrants by this ship are still at work in the Valley having made homes for themselves and families, and that the other three have left the works on strike and would not return. As a day, which the men were engaged at that time. One objection to the system of immigration is that it brings out classes with which the colony is already overstocked. Mr. WASSERMAN is of the opinion that the blame of this is not to be attached to the Government but to the people themselves, the largest classes of the population he indicates being the Irish, the Scotch, the English, and the home for the largest number of men of Irish and Scotch descent. This is the illustration of this we are told of the fact that the same classes are concentrated and applied for the largest number of men than from any other part of the colony. Thus the classes which are loudest in maintaining that we ought not to bring more tradesmen to a country which has already more than

knows what to do with, are doing, perfectly, any other class of people, who are normally against the policy, who publicly protest. Mr. WILKINSON stated in the House that he knew of immigrants who had returned from the country to Sydney without having family, and then turn to do, and with hardly a dollar in their pockets. Mr. Wray stated in his letter that many after signing contracts with employers were sent back from £38 to £40 a year with ration, for single men, and in the same proportion for married men, break their written engagements and decline to go even after passes have been issued for them, and that only a few men and a few women, and a few children, returned to Sydney after being sent back. At Bathurst, the former place twenty-four hours, and stated that although they had been told that farm work was to be obtained four miles from Bathurst, they were referred returning to Sydney. These men and women, says Mr. Wray, had previously been offered, and refused, £78 a year, and were sent back, and returned. If these are facts, what wonder there that anti-immigrationists should occasionally find people in the metropolis with nothing but

The latter has the Council only to the Public school, the former has the Council and the Church. In the Denominational school teachers have sometimes voluntarily left the Public school branch of the system for the Denominational, and for substantial reasons. As the number of Denominational schools gets smaller, those schools become in a greater number of instances located in the chief centres of population, and on this account they occasionally offer attractions which Public schools cannot offer, though the latter do not offer them. The teacher who has identified themselves with Denominational schools

their disadvantages as well as their advantages. These schools are kept open for sociological as well as for educational reasons. They are, indeed, bounties which the State offers to the Church, and it ought not to be too loose to expect that, when the former supplies the teacher the latter should supply his residence. As the law stands at present we do not see on what just ground the Council can be asked either to supply residences for Denominational teachers, or to insist that such residences shall be supplied by the Denominations themselves. This is a matter that strictly belongs to the Churches, and it is to the churches, and not to the Council, the teachers should make their appeal. The Council can

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We are forced to admire Mr. HOSKINS' scruples. He was unable to support Mr. CANNON's plan for the establishment of grazing farms, because so important a change in the law ought not to be made without first consulting the people. But now about the much larger question of retrospective legislation and the surrender of "The public

nam to the improvements. The sections of the crown lands covered by the bill are situated in the great north-west and swallowing a canal, to make so much light out of a small change and to deal so lightly with a great estate. The Crown has sold fourteen millions of acres below the market price on the distinct condition that fourteen millions sterling should be spent in improvements. So little onerous has the condition proved, that the crown felt that the crown lands to be sold on these terms were more rapidly than was desirable, and it has been clear to everybody that a large proportion of the selections cannot possibly be bona-fide. Yet with a full knowledge of this fact, one half of the guaranteed improvements are now, with a stroke of a pen, surrendered to the owners of the crown lands, and they have it all their own way. The owners of the selection purchases of course get no consideration. They have paid their money, and the public,

which is the owner of all the unsold balance, gets no consideration. Yet this is a matter which the Minister does not think it necessary to refer to the people. Giving up several millions' worth of improvements to which the country is justly entitled, is only a secondary matter, but to survey and sell grazing farms is a novelty of such stupendous importance that the Minister could not think of sanctioning it unless it had first been sanctioned by popular approval.

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The letters of the Agent for Immigration, and of the manager of the Lighthov Valley Iron Works in the case which was before the Assembly by the Hon. Mr. O'Hara, have been given another instance of the truth of the saying that one story is good till another is told. It was stated in the House that the person who had suffered so grievously at

The hands of the Immigration Department that he was not an iron worker; it is now stated that he described himself as a watch fitter. It was told that the man had been employed at the iron works of Lithgow Valley for seven months. The manager of the works says that no such person has been employed at these iron works at any time. It was complained that the tradesman who came by the Pericles were grossly deceived in England, by being told that the wages in the colony were £10 a day, which was the day's work, as he says in his letter. Three of the six immigrants by this ship are still at work in the Valley having made homes for themselves and families, and that the other three left the works on strike and would not work for less than £10 a day, which the men were earning before. One objection to our system of immigration is that the men are not acquainted with the country, and are oppressed. Mr. Wain says:

claims that the blame of this is not to be attached to the Government but to the people themselves. The largest classes of the population he traces to the home for the largest number of immigrants. His illustration of this are the told that the largest number of passage contracts have been applied for from the East of England, from any other part of the colony. Thus the classes which are loudest in maintaining that we ought not to bring more tradesmen to a country which has already more than enough of them, knows what to do with, are doing more than any other class to perpetuate the anomaly against which they are so loudly and publicly protesting. Mr. Fr. G. states in the House that the news of immigrants who had returned from the country to Sydney without having found a home, and a turn to, and with hardly a shilling in their pockets. Mr. Wiza states in his speech that employees

many after signing agreements to work for a year with rationed wages from £36 to £40 a week. In the same proportion for a single man, and in the same proportion for a married man. These men break their written engagements and desert to go even after pauses have been issued for them, and that only last week a man and his wife returned from Bathurst to Sydney after being absent for twenty-four hours. The man stated that he was at the former place twenty-four hours, and that he had done farm work although they had been told that they had to do domestic work. He was to be obtained four days later from Bathurst and returned to Sydney. These same persons were told that they had previously been offered, if they refused, £78 a year, with cottages and firewood for themselves and their families. These persons understand them. If these are facts, what wonder there that anti-immigrationists should consistently find people in the metropolis with nothing to

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## THE INTERCOLONIAL EIGHT-OAR RACE

and repeated from One-man Wharf, a place that can be seen from the winning point. At the finish of the race the winning flag was hoisted over the mast of the boat which had won.

The plan is a novel one and adds considerably to the interest felt in the race, for as the races were under way the Sydney boat could see the other flags went up after the Sydney boat crossed the line, and excitement was thereby increased.

The arrangements made by the Rowing Association with regard to the steamers were very good, and the Marine Board will give its view to the safety of the boats, and the number of men on board each of the steamers that might appear would be such that they would not be a danger to the boats near the boats, decided to allow only two steamers to follow the race.

There was also the Commodore with the representative of the Press. These arrangements were interferred with, however, by the master of the boat which was first prize, who refused to oblige the presence of the Marine Board and of a special warning from the Harbour-master, following the race throughout, and set an example to put an end to the race.

**THE DINNER.**

In the evening a complimentary dinner was given to the representative crews of the exchange hotel, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. About seventy gentlemen were present. Among them were Mr. P. B. Walker, the vice-chairman; Mr. J. Pope, Mr. M'Cutcheon, Mr. G. L. Deloitte, Mr. A. Elkington, Mr. H. Cotes, Mr. W. H. C. Brown, Mr. C. Clarke, Mr. J. H. Burns, Mr. S. H. Hyam, Mr. G. H. Fitzhugh, Mr. C. H. Humphrey, Mr. W. Trickett, and Mr. Dietrich.

After the company had done full justice to the excellent dinner, the toast was given by Mr. A. Elkington.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Queen" and "The Lieutenant Governor," and both toasts were duly honored.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The City of Montreal," while the company drank the toast of the evening—a toast that he felt sure they not only appreciated, but would recall with

aware of the reasons for the running of the steamer company by Mr. Coles. On the behalf of the *Australasian*, also responded, thanking the Association for the excellent accommodation they had provided for the Press.

Mr. Younge proposed the following resolutions: "Mr. J. Pope acknowledge the toast, and the proceedings terminated with a song from Mr. Mackie.

THE TURF.

To-day will be about the busiest day of the season, and owners and breeders would do well not to allow anything to interfere with the business concerning the important races, which are to close at or before 4 p.m. The first of claim stations are the Hawkeburn, the Grand National, and the Grand Union, of 1880, the Third St. Leger, of 1881 and 1882. The terms for all the races are unusually liberal, and it is worthy of notice that the Guineas and the Handicaps are not to be run on the

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[illegible]







